Personal -

certificate sold

Garrett II - Lot 2529

Consolidated Coal Company.

Feb. 19. 1896

First money paid me at any
Directors' meeting.

January 11, 1939

Dear Isaiah,

I am glad you sent me a copy of your report on the Maryland State Government. I am intensely interested in it and think you have done one of the most important surveys that could have been done and in an incredibly short time. I hope you will be authorized, as you should be, to go on with it. How you can do all you do do is a mystery, and do it so well.

I am sailing on Saturday for Egypt and if Hitler or Mussolini don't blow up our ships I expect to be back about the middle of March.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

JWG/eb

ROBERT GARRETT & SONS

18

MEMO.

Date: Nov. 14, 1922.

For Mr. Garrett:-

Mr. Robert Garrett told me this afternoon that you did not want the box of coins from Max Mehl forwarded to you but wanted them returned. The coins came yesterday morning and as I thought they were something you would want to look over, I sent them to you yesterday.

Judge Richardson called to see you today.
Dr. Brice W. Goldsborough called to see you yesterday, and said he would write to you in New York.

G.P.Simpson.

The

MARYLAND INSTITUTE

FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE MECHANIC ARTS

MT. ROYAL AVENUE *and* LANVALE STREET

BALTIMORE, MD.

August 29, 1925.

Hon. John W. Garret,
Garret Bldg.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed photographic reproduction was made from a 15 inch plaster model showing the sizes of the metal. The dies are now being made and I expect to have a lead impression by next week.

Yours very truly,

HANS SCHULER.

9	1025	Brit. "
	1026	" "
10	1030	" "
11	1031	" "
281	1038-1040	" " Wellington
301	1041	
	1248	1343
310	1255	1345-6
313	1260	1350
351	1280	1355
	1281-2	
356	1301-2	1378
372	1307	1381
418	1311	1383-4
	1312	1387
460	1317	1395
461	1320	1397
	1323	1403-4
713		1410-11
725	1326	1414-16
	1331-2	
~~856~~	Victoria and	1415
		1430-34
885	" "	1438
962 -	James [illegible]	1442-4
		1447
1021 -	British AE	1451-2
1022	" "	1487-8
		1492-3-95-6-98

Self-Binding No. 26.

---

314 1503 [illegible] 2717

315 1504 [illegible] 2717

3.- 1505 [illegible] 2502

317 1800 1/4 2491

318 1506 Longman Scents 2173

320 1507 Scents [illegible] 2761

321 " " 30 keys [illegible]

322 " 3 [illegible] 2[illegible]5

323 1505 [illegible]

~~334~~ 1525 [illegible]

1511 [illegible]

1512 Scents [illegible]

[illegible] >

2815 1506 [illegible] 2761

No. 494

Virgil F. Sink. Electro-cyprus shell
of Florida S 17.-17 E
4/1/1905 = 1917

Cowpens - Washington - Mickley 4

Howard " Mickley 6

Lafayette " 12

Cities altered 1812 - finer

Chuck.

VALUATION OF T. HARRISON GARRETT

COIN COLLECTION.

--- : ---

	Gross	Deduct J.W.G.Purchases	Net
MINT	34,404.05	1,668.67	32,735.38
PATTERNS	8,421.	0.	8,421.
PRIVATE	7,367.	1,903.50	5,463.50
TOKENS	437.65	3.	434.65
MEDALS	2,649.85	0.	2,649.85
COLONIALS	11,833.75	743.30	11,090.45
	$65,113.30	$4,318.47	$60,794.83
NOT ESTIMATED (Pl.Hl.Alas.Hud. No.Pr.& Misc.Med.)	150.00	10.00	140.00
GREEK	515.		
ROMAN AUREII	1,220.		
" OTHER	152.05		
	1,887.05	0.	1,887.05
CHAPMAN CATALOGUE	2,500.	0.	2,500.
RAYMOND APPRAISEMENT	500.	500.	0.
	70,150.35	4,828.47	65,321.88
			1/2 = 32,660.94

ABOVE INCLUDES ENTIRE T. H. G. COLLECTION EXCEPT:

EUROPEAN Æ (404 pieces)

" Æ (")

" Æ (? ")

"JUNK" Æ (")

ROBERT GARRETT & SONS

MEMO. for J. W. G. **Date:** 11/9/21

In re. safe cabinet for coins

The safe cabinet ordered by you in June was delivered this morning. The interior equipment conforms in every respect to the specifications. The price quoted you for this cabinet was $595.15, whereas the invoice rendered is for only $569.50. The difference of $25.65 between the estimate and the invoice is accounted for by their local agent in this manner. When they figure on a job calling for special equipment they are more apt to overestimate than to underestimate the cost, and if when the safe is completed they find that the actual cost is below their estimate they give the customer the benefit of the difference in cost. When you placed your order for this safe their terms were 2 % discount for cash 10th of month following date of invoice. Since October 1st they have been allowing a cash discount of 5 % and they are giving you the benefit of this additional discount. You may therefore deduct $28.47 from the amount of the invoice provided of course you mail your check at once.

J. I. C.

[J. Lewis Clark,
Esq. City.]

Com Paper.

H Hagenbuckle
143 West 19th St
New York City

Com envelopes
J B Stowell & Co
Federalsburg
Md

May 5, 1922.

Mr. H. Hagenbuckle,
143 W. 19th St.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

I should be much obliged if you would send me 2000 boxes similar to the ones you made for me some time ago of which I enclose a sample. Many of the last lot you sent me were not very well made and do not lie flat in the trays. Please make sure that the new lot are all perfect.

Very truly yours,

JWG/S

Encl.

TELEPHONE, CHELSEA 6216

H. HAGENBUCKLE

Manufacturer of

HIGH GRADE PAPER BOXES

143-145-147-149 WEST 19TH STREET

Between 6th and 7th Avenues

NEW YORK, N. Y. 5/ 7

J. .Ga.well

Baltimore, .D.

Dear sir,

Your favor of May 5.at hand. We quote today on boxes of this style at 20.00 per M. The fault you have found with the boxes you have would be remedied this time by using heavier material.

Please advise and oblige,

Yours very truly.

H.Hagenbuckle.

HH/HF

May 10, 19[illegible].

Mr. H. Hagenbuckle,

143 W. 19th Street,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to your letter of the 8th instant, I should be much obliged if you would send me, as soon as possible, 2000 coin boxes at $20.00 per thousand.

Very truly yours,

JWG/S

ROBERT GARRETT & SONS

18

MEMO.

Date: Nov. 14, 1922.

For Mr. Garrett:-

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G.P.Simpson.

NEW YORK TIMES
1922

11

"All the News Fit to Pri

VOL. LXXI....No. 23,517

GOLD COINS MINTED BY CROESUS FOUND IN RUINS OF SARDIS

Greatest Archaeological Discovery in Ten Years Is Made by American Scientists.

METROPOLITAN MAY GET 15

Half the Priceless Treasures, Dating Back to 546 B. C., Sought for Museum Here.

DUG FROM AN ANCIENT TOMB

Believed Hidden There by a Rich Man When King Cyrus Was Warring on Lydia.

Thirty gold coins belonging to the first series of gold coins ever minted have been unearthed by American archeologists who are working on the buried ruins of Sardis, the ancient Lydian capital in Asia Minor. Fifteen of them may come to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

They are of the coinage of Croesus, the last King of Lydia and the first great international banker, whose name has been a symbol for wealth for nearly 2,500 years.

The coins were minted some time between 561 B. C., when Croesus ascended the throne of Lydia, and 546, when he was captured by Cyrus, the Persian king. Some of the thirty "staters," as they are called, are as bright as new-minted pieces of United States gold money. They are lighter in hue, as they are of pure gold.

Before this find, which is considered one of the greatest archaeological discoveries in many years, there were only five "staters" known to be in existence. Four of these were so rubbed and worn that the lion's head and bull's head were nearly effaced. One was in good condition. These five are in the British Museum.

News of this discovery was brought to the United States by Dr. T. Leslie Shear,

NEW YORK TIMES
1922

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News of this discovery was brought to the United States by Dr. T. Leslie Shear, an archaeologist of Columbia University, one of the members of the expedition who were present at the discovery. Other members of the party were Mrs. T. Leslie Shear, an authority on ancient painting and decorative work; W. R. Berry, E. R. Holden, an architect; Edward Stoever, engineer of the party; Cyrus McCormick of Chicago and his son, Gordon McCormick, an architect. The work is under the direction of Professor Howard Crosby Butler of Princeton, who arrived at Sardis after the discovery was made.

Many other interesting relics of the Lydian, Greek and Roman periods of the ancient capital were discovered.

Hidden During Siege by Cyrus.

The thirty pieces of gold, which was probably an enormous fortune in the days of the first gold currency, are thought to have been hidden by some wealthy Lydian in 546 while Sardis was besieged by Cyrus. They were found in a tomb.

Some of the coins were a little rubbed, indicating that they had been in circulation a few years. The fresh-minted condition of some of them makes it almost a certainty that they were fashioned late in the reign of Croesus.

The wealth of the Lydian Kings has been celebrated at length by Herodotus. The source of the gold is supposed to have been the River Pactolus, which flows through the kingdom. King Midas washed "the golden touch" from himself into this river and impregnated the sands with the noble metal before he had shaken off the curse of automatic transmutation. Some historians have discredited the theory that the Pactolus region was rich in gold and have argued that the undoubted wealth of the kingdom was due to its foreign trade. It is believed by the explorers of the site of Sardis that the riches of the kingdom were due to mineral wealth and to its geographical positions, which made it the greatest trading centre of the time.

The Lydian kings were forced to become the great international exchange bankers of the time, because their kingdom lay across the old Royal Road of trade from Persia, Babylon and all the Orient to the Greek cities, and probably to Egypt and other Mediterranean cities.

Croesus not only coined gold but adjusted his system of coinage to a convenient exchange basis with the silver and copper coins of the Greeks in the west and the Babylonians and other Orientals on the east. His father and precedessor, Alyattes, had made coins of electrum, an alloy of gold and silver, but the final step to put the kingdom on a gold basis was taken by Croesus.

During the fourteen-day siege of Sardis, ending in its capture by the Persians under Cyrus, some wealthy Lydian merchant or banker probably concealed his wealth in the little clay pot nine inches high in which it was found among the scattered fragments of a tomb.

Buried by Earthquakes.

Sardis, which many American and European archeologists have pronounced to be the most promising site for archaeological research in the world, is for the most part deeply buried. Its famous acropolis of ancient times was a clay moun-

NEWS YORK TIMES
1922

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Buried by Earthquakes.

Sardis, which many American and European archeologists have pronounced to be the most promising site for archaeological research in the world, is for the most part deeply buried. Its famous acropolis of ancient times was a clay mountain, which has been shaken to pieces by earthquakes and washed down over a large part of the ancient city, preserving it, much as Pompeii was preserved. Such of the splendid architecture of Sardis as was not thus sealed up has been gnawed down to the foundations through the later centuries by degenerate inhabitants of Sardis who used the temples and monuments as stone quarries to supply materials

Continued on Page Three.

WHITING'S ORGANDIE—the First and Finest Linen Finished Writing Paper made in America. Whiting Paper Co.—Advt.

GOLD COINS MINTED BY CROESUS FOUND

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

for fuses and lids and contained much of the finest marble to line marble for mortar.

The gold "staters," however, were found on a hill very near the surface, in a part of the ancient city which had not been buried by the earthquake, but had simply been neglected as a cemetery. This tomb, a poor one, had been pillaged by conquerors [illegible] Alexander the Tamerlane and down. It had still paid. The stones of the walls, the bones which it had contained, the pot of gold and its other contents were scattered through for several feet in depth.

"The find was made on April 13 of this year," said Dr. Shear. "It has been kept a secret because the state of the law regarding such finds is so confused that there was great doubt as to the legal disposition to be made of them. I don't know yet what that legal disposition is, but whatever it is, it has been probably now been made. The coins themselves are at Smyrna in charge of the Greek authorities.

"In all the previous work on Sardis, which began in 1910, we never found a single one of the gold coins issued by Croesus. There was nothing we sought for more earnestly, because the specimens in the British Museum were proof of their existence. We thought we should find some before we were through.

"These coins were mentioned by Herodotus, who says that Croesus was the first to coin gold. His positive testimony is borne out by the fact that no earlier gold coins have been discovered and that there are no allusions in literature to earlier coins.

"The find in this case was pure luck. We thought from the stones lying on the surface that there was a tomb underneath. Our Turkish workmen began digging. One of our best men found the clay pot a few feet below the surface. It was full of dirt, which we quickly removed. There were the coins, beautifully stamped. When the dirt was washed off, some of them were as bright as if they had just been minted that day. The fact that they are pure gold accounts for their perfect preservation.

"The find was the kind of a thing that happens once in a lifetime. I think it may be considered the greatest archæological discovery of the last ten years. I didn't sleep that night. It ranks as a great find in archeology, art and history."

The work this Spring, carried on with the help of eighty workmen has been surface work, a kind of "placer mining" for archeological treasures. Wherever there was an outcropping of fashioned stones, indicating man's handiwork, digging was commenced in the belief that a ruined tomb or monument would be found underneath. In this was the "pocket" containing the thirty "staters."

The "stater" contains about as much gold as our five-dollar gold piece. The marks on it show exactly how it was manufactured. The reverse side of each coin bears two marks where the lump of gold was fitted upon en anvil while the dye was pressed on top of it. The stamp itself was on only one side of these first coins. A few years later the art of minting had so progressed that the impressions were struck on both sides.

The "stater" is thus only a lump of gold shaped like a scarab with irregular sides and back. The impression itself, however, is a work of art, produced with a delicately engraved tool.

On one side is the head of a lion, the symbol of Heracles, who, according to the Lydian variation of the Hercules legend, was the founder of the Lydian dynasty. On the right side is the head of a bull. The lion's ears are back and its jaws open to seize its prey. The bull presents its horns as if in combat. The bull's head was introduced by Croesus. Its symbolism is unknown.

The fate of the coins, now that they have been found, is another matter. Formerly the Turkish law required that all archaeological relics found in Turkish territory be deposited at the Imperial Ottoman Museum in Constantinople.

Backed by the Society for the Excavation of Sardis, formed by the late J. P. Morgan and other well-known Americans, Dr. Butler began excavations at Sardis in 1910 under a firman granted by the Turkish Government, by which it was agreed that all finds should be deposited at Constantinople. Coins, jewelry, pottery, sculpture, inscriptions, engraved gems and other works of art dug up between 1910 and 1914 were all placed in the museum at Constantinople.

At the end of the World War, however, it was stipulated in the treaty of Sevres that half of such finds in Turkish territory should go to Constantinople and the other half to the institutions represented by the archaeologists. The treaty, however, has not been accepted. Sardis is in Turkish territory under a Greek mandate. The two nations are still at war and the rival camps have been facing each other near Sardis.

The case is now in the hands of the Greek authorities holding the mandate, and it is expected that they will apply the principle outlined in the Sevres treaty to the case, but there is still some chance that the Metropolitan Museum will never receive them.

"The coins are absolutely priceless," said Dr. Shear. "There is no standard of value by which they can be measured. The Greek authorities seem disposed to be fair, and we are hopeful that the Metropolitan Museum of Art will receive them."

Cyrus McCormick of Chicago, one of those on the site of Sardis at the discovery, is one of the backers of the expedition. Another man who has subscribed liberally to forward the work is V. Everit Macy of this city.

Among the other finds of the expedition was a Roman tomb of the second century containing lamps, one of which was marked with a representation of the cross, one of the earliest uses of the Christian cross in decoration. Sardis was one of the seven churches to which messages were addressed in Revelations, although St. John denounced the Christians of that city.

"In the Roman tomb we also found some paintings, very fine work and very rare," said Dr. Shear. "There were beautiful decorative frescoes, paintings of fruit and poppies on the wall and on each side huge peacocks painted in red, green and blue. They were full of life and vigor and very unusual.

Tracing Lydian Civilization.

"We found a Greek tomb intact, dating from the fourth century B. C." The discovery of the "staters," while of enormous interest itself, is expected to be followed by other interesting discoveries, the great objective of the expedition being to trace the origins of Lydian civilization, which is closely connected with the Greek. Almost nothing is known of Lydia except the account of Herodotus. The history of the kingdom is here covered from the eighth to the sixth century B. C. The whole of Asia Minor a few hundred years earlier belonged to the Hittite Kingdom. It is thought possible that Hittite and even earlier remains will be found at Sardis.

The origin of Greek culture is unknown, but its beginnings are thought to have come from the East, and it is believed likely that Sardis, the halfway house between the Hellenic and the Oriental world, was an avenue over which Eastern culture was transmitted to the Greeks.

The work this Spring uncovered Lydian inscriptions to add to a hoard disinterred between 1910 and 1914. The Lydian language, although alphabetical, with many resemblances to the Greek, has not yet been mastered. Keys in the Aramaic to some of the Lydian inscriptions have been discovered, but the inscriptions have not yet been deciphered. According to Dr. Butler, some evidences have been found that an advanced civilization existed in Lydia three thousand years before Christ, practically paralleling the civilization of Crete, but the inscriptions and evidence so far do not show whether Lydia ever was in the position of schoolmaster to the Greeks.

The greatest destruction to Sardis was caused by the great earthquake of 17 A. D. and by the march of Tamerlane, who wiped out in the fourteenth century practically all that remained of the place.

Lydia met with favor from the Greeks after it fell into the hands of Alexander, whom it received with open arms, and later met with favor from the Romans, who made it a semi-independent city. After the earthquake in the time of Caesar the Romans helped rebuild it, but landslides from the Acropolis after repeated earthquakes drove the people away from the section of the city which lay under it. Present-day photographs of the site show the remnant of the clay mountain, once the Acropolis, a mere "knife-blade," as Dr. Butler described it, with a fan-shaped slope extending from it, where clay and gravel washed from it have covered what was once the lower city of Sardis.

Truck Gardens Cover Ruins.

Much of Sardis has been by this process buried to a depth of fifty feet. Parts of it are covered with barley and truck gardens. The main site is about the size of Manhattan from Twenty-third Street to the Battery, but about it are suburbs which are to be surveyed by aeroplane before work is undertaken on them. There are also the tombs of Gyges and other kings, vying in size with the pyramids, according to Dr. Butler.

Excavation will be resumed this Fall or next Spring. A railroad will be used to cart away débris and 500 Turkish workmen employed.

A century or more of work will be required, the scientist said, to complete the work. Much of it has to be done by pen-knife for fear of destroying precious things. The rate at which the work is pushed depends on the financial backing the excavators are able to obtain. Before he sailed Dr. Butler said that the opportunity was now open for America to obtain greater museums of ancient art and archaeological objects than existed in the rest of the world, other nations being too poor to finance expeditions of their own, so that the best sites in the world were being offered to Americans.

Justizrath
Dr. jur. E. J. Haeberlin
Rechtsanwalt.
Brönnerstrasse 20, Tel. 1603.

Frankfurt a. M., 10 [illegible] 1902.

Justizrath
Dr. jur. E. J. Haeberlin
Rechtsanwalt.

FRANKFURT A. M., 20 Dec. 1902.

Bronnerstrasse 20, Tel. 1603

Hochgeehrter Herr!

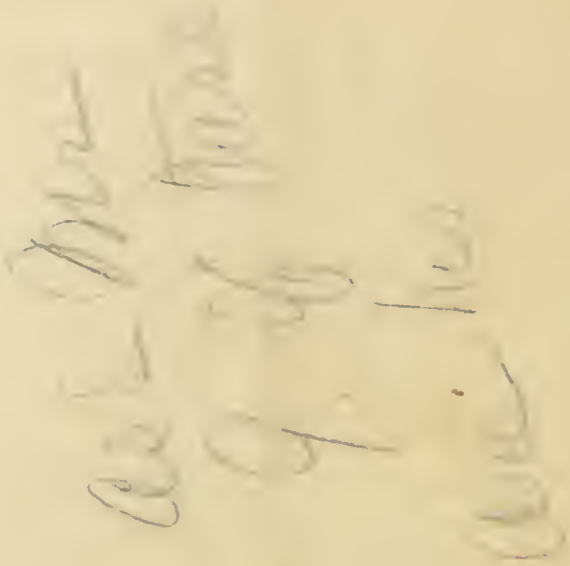
Empfangen Sie meinen verbindlichsten Dank für Ihr gefälliges Schreiben vom 14ten d. Mts. Ich gestatte Ihnen das Fragment des Cheval mit Atlas und Pegasus für mich zusammen mit dem photographischen Abdruck desselben, welches Sie mir nachträglich gefälligst zusenden wollen, käuflich abzutreten. Ich bitte Sie nun mir gefälligst mitzutheilen, ob Sie mir auch das Exemplar des im Jahre 1869 bei Hoffmann in Paris erschienenen Gréau'schen Werkes über Bronzen verkaufen wollen, sowie mir gefälligst mitzutheilen, ob Sie mir auch die Photographie des Cheval mit Atlas und Pegasus

Die wertvollsten Münzen [illegible]
[illegible] gibt es im Ganzen
und 23 einzelne Exemplare, Davon be-
finden sich allein, die übrigen aus
Griechischen Kolonialmünzen: Britisch
Museum 7; Berlin 7; Bibliothèque
3; Paris 3; Florenz, Vatikan und Ne-
apel je 1 Stück. Wenn diese Münzen für
meine Zwecke [illegible] müssen diese gut be-
handelt werden, wenn sie nicht gelegentlich
über den engl. Offizier Griechischen Gang-
barkeit mit Wert gehandelt werden, so gilt das
nun Deutschen nicht, sondern für die
Meinung, daß wir uns einzelne Exem-
plare nur, welche die nicht dem je-
weiligen Stück besitzen. Gewünschte erbitte
ich mich auf Ihre gütige Mitteilung.

Daß, daß Sie mich mögen der in meinem
neuen Hause verwirklichen Plan bewundern
und schätzen wollen bin ich Ihnen dankbar.

Mit den besten meinen Wünschen

Ihr ergebener [illegible]



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For use in Library Bureau Filing Systems

W. S. THAYER, M.D.
1208 EUTAW PLACE
BALTIMORE, MD.

1208 Eutaw Place,

May 16, 1923.

My dear Mr. Garrett,

Just before Dr. Thayer left, he came across the enclosed coins which he says might be of some interest to you. They were part of a collection which his Uncle brought from Egypt about the middle of the last century or a little later. Dr. Thayer says he has no idea what the significance of them is, but if they are of any interest to you, you are very welcome to them.

Very truly yours,

E. Lee Smither Sec'y.

May 24, 1923.

Miss Effie Smith,
Secretary to Dr.W.S.Thayer,
1208 Eutaw Place,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Miss Smith:-

Thanks very much for sending me the coins that Dr. Thayer was good enough to give me. I have not been able to identify them as yet, but shall take them up to New York the next time I go and see what they can make out of them at the Numismatic Society.

Very truly yours,

JWG/S

Beaurains les Arras le 14 février 1925

Monsieur John M. Hewett
Revue Scientifique
Baltimore

Monsieur,

J'ai vu par la Revue scientifique américaine de New York que vous seriez peut-être amateur de monnaies. Trésor de l'époque carolingienne trouvé dans une terre m'appartenant à Beaurains-lez-Arras

Je possède la moitié de ce trésor qui est indivis entre l'inventeur et moi - il n'y a pas eu de partage jusqu'à présent.

Avant de faire une vente publique, je me réserais, si la somme offerte me convient, à vendre ma part de ce riche trésor dont je vous envoie la liste des objets le composant; si vous étiez décidé à acheter ma part, il vous serait facile de faire faire une vente pour sortir de l'indivision, vous pourriez alors acheter le tout. Je vous céderais aussi mes droits qui vous permettraient de faire des recherches sur une autre partie du trésor qui a été enlevée au moment de la trouvaille.

Vous remarquerez sur la liste qu'il y a 9 grands médaillons tous inédits (or) dont les plus grands pèsent 38 g. L'un d'eux est une merveille et je vais vous en donner la description.

L'avez vous déjà vue dans un journal scientifique "Brèt..."

connait les photos de ces 9 beaux médaillons avec description.

Je vous ferai remarquer aussi qu'il y a un exemplaire bronzé au Fort le seul exemplaire connu jusqu'à ce jour est au musée National à Paris. Plusieurs des autres aussi sont inédits. Si la chose vous intéresse vous voudrez bien me faire savoir le plus tôt possible, avant que je me décide à faire la vente publique qui je le crois attirerait beaucoup d'amateurs. On m'a dit que l'Angleterre en faisait partie, à cause du grand médaillon représentant l'entrée de Constantin à Londres.

Dans l'attente d'une réponse, veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués

Jeanne Martel

Jeanne Martel

Prière : Mademoiselle Jeanne Martel
Route de Bapaume

Beaurains-lez-Arras
(Pas-de-Calais)
France

Liste des objets composant le trésor
dans un champ appartenant à Mlle Jeanne
Martel à Beaurains lez Arras (Pas de Calais) Fouilles

1° 7 grandes pièces or (médaillons)
2° 5 pièces or montées (Collier)
3° 62 aures (petites pièces or)
4° 2 bracelets minces (or)
5° 2 " ouvragés (or)
6° 1 " (or) qui était orné de pierreries
7° 18 fragments de bijoux or
8° 1 lingot argent
9° 130 petites pièces argent
10° 1 cuillère argent
11° 1 fragment de plateau
12° 1 crochet argent
13° 1 fragment de cuillère argent
14° 4 " d'ornement de vase
15° 1 Chaînette

Parmi les 7 grands médaillons dont un est particulièrement précieux - voici ce qu'on en dit
" C'est un médaillon à fleur de coin, représentant
~~représentant~~ l'entrée triomphale de Constantin à Londres. On y voit un
panorama des remparts, ses tours, ses
remparts et ses portes. Devant la ville est

Empereur à cheval – à sa droite est la ville de Londres personnifiée sous les traits d'une femme agenouillée ; à sa gauche apparaît le vaisseau qui l'a portée en Angleterre ; l'exergue porte la marque de l'atelier de Trèves alors capitale de la Gaule. »

Cette pièce qui est une merveille, a une importance historique considérable.

March 10, 1925.

Mademoiselle Jeanne Wartel,
Beaurains-les-Arras,
France.

Madame:-

I have received your letter of February 14th in regard to the pieces from the Arras find that are in your possession which you wish to dispose of.

As a collector I have, of course, been aware of this wonderful find but it is quite impossible for me to say whether or not I would care to consider your suggestion unless the pieces were available for examination by me in this country. If you should find it possible to send them here, either to me or to the American Numismatic Society, Broadway and 156th Street, New York City, of which I am an officer, I should be glad to inspect them and let you know my conclusion.

Very sincerely yours,

JWG/S

Baltimore, Md., July 12, 1926.

Mr. Charles H. Holtzman,
Collector of Customs,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. Holtzman:

Mr. John W. Garrett has been in the habit of receiving shipments of old foreign coins on consignment for him to pick out such as he wanted to buy and return the rest. Sometimes he would ask for certain coins, and they would send those and others. In other cases the coins were sent to him without being ordered, merely for his inspection. These coins I understand are not dutiable; they come without invoice, and he does not know the value. He sends back most of them, and keeps a few which he wishes.

This practice has been going on for some time. Just recently, however, Mr. Hill, the custom man at the Post Office, has insisted that a valuation be given, which is the reversal of the former practice. He cannot give a valuation because he does not know until the invoices are received later. He could then give the valuation.

What I am requesting on behalf of Mr. Garrett is that the former practice be reverted to, unless there is something in the law or regulations which is mandatory upon you. If there is, will you please explain in what manner Mr. Garrett can get these coins without giving information which he does not possess?

Thanking you for your kind adjustment of the above, and asking that you advise me in the matter, I am

Sincerely yours,
(signed) Galen L. Tait

GLT/D

Copy for Mr. John W. Garrett, Garrett Building, Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore, Md., July 12, 1944.

Mr. Charles M. Holtzman,
Collector of Customs,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. Holtzman:

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Thanking you for your kind adjustment of the above, and asking that you advise me in the matter, I am

Sincerely Yours,

(signed) Helen L. Hall

Copy for Mr. John W. Garrett, Garrett Building, Baltimore, Md.

The

MARYLAND INSTITUTE

FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE MECHANIC ARTS

MT. ROYAL AVENUE *and* LANVALE STREET

BALTIMORE, MD.

August [illegible], 1925.

Hon. John W. Garrett,
Garrett Bldg.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed photographic reproduction was made from a 15 inch plaster model showing the sizes of the metal. The dies are now being made and I expect to have a lead impression by next week.

Yours very truly,

HANS SCHULLER.

19 E. Adams St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

I recently sent a circular letter to a number of coin collectors regarding my book -

"E V O L U T I O N O F T H E D O L L A R"

of which a limited special edition of 400 copies was issued, by request, for collectors. These copies are printed on a fine heavy deckle-edge paper and bound in green flexible embossed leather, and are offered to my fellow collectors at the actual cost of publication and handling.

In response to this letter a large portion of the edition was taken by collectors - quite a few ordered two, three or more copies; Mr. John M. Wulfing, President of the St. Louis Numismatic Society, in ordering five extra copies for his friends, wrote: "It is a very useful and instructive resume of numismatic facts not accessible elsewhere in such small compass." A number of other complimentary letters were received. The book is illustrated, and gives a brief outline of the origin and development of money, tracing the movement of the world's commercial standard, parallel with the Westward trend of civilization and trade supremacy, from the Stater of Miletus to the American Dollar. You will find it an interesting numismatic book to have in your own library.

In order to restrict the sale of these few specially prepared copies at this price, to collectors, a Certificate is appended, on receipt of which, with One Dollar for each copy ordered, the book will be mailed at once, postpaid - without the Certificate the price will be $1.50. Just send a Dollar Bill with the Certificate - NOW - while you are thinking of it. Do not send check unless ordering more than one copy, on account of the added cost of exchange. There are only a few copies left and when these are disposed of no more will be available.

Member, Chicago Coin Club.
Amer. Numismatic Assoc., 3434.

Reference, if desired:
ELMER LAWLESS, Secty., Chicago Coin Club,
and Illinois Dist. Secty., A. N. A.

[illegible]
Seattle, Wash.
2/25/28

Mr. H. O. Hewitt
Hewitt Bldg.
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. Hewitt:

I am offering for sale, a
J. J. Conway 5 Dollar gold piece which is
strictly very fine, for $300.00

You know the history of this coin
so I need say no more about it.

Will also sell a Maximiliano
20 peso 1866 struck in copper, for $100.00.

Have never been able to find a record
of another one like this and it is undoubtedly
unique.

If interested in these two pieces
kindly let me know by return as I have
quoted them to others.

Yours very truly
E. J. Little

February 29,1928.

Mr. E. Z. Little,
620½ Fourth Ave.,
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of February 23rd in regard to the Conway Five Dollar gold piece. I am not in the market for this piece nor for the other piece you mention, but I am much obliged to you for writing me about them.

Yours very truly,

JWG/S

Plaza 3208

THE HUGHES COMPANY

J. W. SCOTT

GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHY 205 WEST FAYETTE STREET

BALTIMORE, MD.

February 25, 19 29.

Sold to Mr. John W. Garrett,

Garrett Bldg.

6	5 X 7 Orig. Photographs "Coins" @ $2.50 ea.	15 00	15 00

THE HUGHES CO.

2/28/29 - L

PHOTOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA MEMBER

PHOTOGRAPHS *Tell the Truth*

DR. A. M. RACKUS
2130 W. 22ND. STREET
CHICAGO

Mr. John W. Garrett,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:-

The science of NUMISMATICS means more to me than mere coin collecting. From the articles that I have contributed to The Numismatist, such as: AMBER AS A MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE (June, 1921), THE ORIGIN OF SHILLING (Dec., 1925), etc. you can judge what sort of a numismatist I am.

At present I wrote a book on GOTHIC numismatics, history, and ethmology. It is beautifully illustrated. Here you will find a treasure of information on the Gothic bracelet money, pepper currency, coins of the Ostrogoths, and coins of the Visigoths.

The treatise on the Gothic nation is of general interest, because the Scandinavian people claim them, the Germans claim them, the English scholars claim them, and the Lithuanians claim them as their kinsmen. The Goths were the most powerful nation in the fifth century. They were the rulers of Rome, the masters of the Greek provinces, the establishers of the Spanish kingdom. Besides, the history of France, Dacia, Roumania, Transylvania etc. has much to do with the Goths.

This book will come out of press in March. Unfortunately, the American coin dealers wouldn't bother publishing this book because there is no profit in it. Hence the Author himself has to be the publisher.

Won't you kindly favor me with your subscription for this book? The price of this book (nearly 400 pages, cloth-bound) is only 2 dollars, by subscription. I need some money to cover the expenses of printing, therefore I apply for help to my numismatic friends. Your subscription will be appreciated.

Respectfully yours

A. M. Rackus, M.D.

Member: A.N.S., A.N.A.,
Chicago Coin Club,
Chicago Historical Soc'y,
Lith. Scientific Soc'y,
etc..etc.

February 27,1929.

Dr. A. M. Rackus,
2130 W. 22nd St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

I should be very glad to have a copy of your book on Gothic Numismatics and I enclose my check to your order for $2.00 as a subscription to it.

Yours very truly,

JMG/S

R. T. H. HALSEY
THE BORDLEY-RANDALL HOUSE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

July 21. 30

Dear Mr Garrett

I am wonder-
-ing, if you could let me
have a photograph of
that reverse "Tuesday
Club" medal which
you showed me a
year ago and which
has been in my
mind ever since.
I'd like to have
a lantern slide
for use in my
talks on Annapolis

we are making great
progress here
The use of the Library
has more than doubled
this last year
I think we are getting
the students "reading"
I wish before you
get Sorority to study
Turn Grants and
you could run
over to lunch
or dinner - any
day.
Sincerely
Ruth Talley

July 23,1930.

Mr. R. T. H. Halsey,
The Bentley-Mordaunt House,
Annapolis, Md.

Dear Mr. Halsey:-

I am having a photograph made of the Tuesday Club Medal which will be sent to you my my secretary.

I am leaving on Tuesday for Rome and Mrs. Garrett is leaving on Sunday for New York, so that I am afraid there will be no chance of our calling over to Annapolis much as we should like to.

As far as I know the Tuesday Club Medal which I bought at auction some years ago in New York is one of two known survivors, the other being in the British Museum. It is possible that other copies may turn up.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

JWG/S

THOMAS COLE
ARMIGER

PHOTOGRAPH
—BY—
THE HUGHES CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

CRESCIT CONCORDIA FAMÆ
THE
TUESDAY CLUB
IN
Annapolis Maryland
MAY 14 1746

PHOTOGRAPH
—BY—
THE HUGHES CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

BELMONT 7180

COMMERCIAL
PUBLICITY

HARRY B. LEOPOLD

PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATOR

611 EAST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

DATE Dec 7, 3

SOLD TO John W. Garrett TERMS

2	Photos of early American coins	10.00

Paid Payment
Garrett Estate

BELMONT 7180

COMMERCIAL PUBLICITY

HARRY B. LEOPOLD

PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATOR

611 EAST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET
BALTIMORE, MD

DATE Dec 22 8

SOLD TO John W. Garrett TERMS

6 Prints of old Coins 3 00

Prepayment
Thank you

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Office of the Secretary

258 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Boston, February 27, *1935*

Mr. John W. Garrett
Garrett Building
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Sir:

I am writing you at the suggestion of Mr. F. G. Duffield, editor of The Numismatist.

Our Boston society has just observed its 75th Anniversary and in looking over our old records to work up a story on the history of our Society, I find mention in 1882 of a Numismatic & Archeological Society of Baltimore. They organized about that year. I have been unable to learn more about this old society and Mr. Howland Wood, the Curator of the American Numismatic Society museum in New York tells me he has no records of it.

Mr. Duffield of the Numismatist says he had heard of a dealer named Massamore in Baltimore having organized a club of collectors in your city about that time. Mr. Duffield adds that possibly your father, Mr. T. Harrison Garrett, might have been a member.

If there is anything you could tell me about this organization it would be greatly appreciated. Particularly interesting would be the date of its organization, the name of any outstanding members and what happened to it in the end--and when.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Sheppard Ford

Secretary,
Boston Numismatic Society.

March 16th, 1933.

Shepard Pond, Esquire, Secretary,
Boston Numismatic Society,
256 Boylston Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir:-

I have only returned to Baltimore today, which is my excuse for not having answered your letter of February 27th earlier.

I am sorry to say that I have only the faintest recollection of there having been a Numismatic and Archeological Society of Baltimore. I believe my father, who was a collector of coins, and who died in 1888, was a member of it, but though I have continued his collecting, I have never known personally anything about the Society, and I do not know how to go about getting any information if Mr. Duffield, has none. I imagine, if there was such a society, that the late Mr. Waldo Newcomer, who had the greatest collection in Baltimore, was a member. His collection, as you probably know, is now being sold.

I have just received a letter signed by Messrs. Frank G. Duffield, Charles L. McCormick and George W. Williams, informing me that a meeting for the purpose of forming a Coin Club will be held on Tuesday evening, March 19th, at 8:00 p.m. I shall try to attend the meeting and if I hear anything about the old Club shall let you know.

Very truly yours,

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Office of the Secretary

258 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Boston, March 18, *193* 5

Mr. John W. Garrett
4545 North Charles St.
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Garrett:

Thank you very much indeed for your kind letter of March 16. The delay is of no moment at all.

It is curious, isn't it, how societies fade out and sometimes leave no tangible history. If at anytime in the next couple of months you should learn something about the old Baltimore Society, I should be more than pleased to hear of it but do not put yourself out about the matter.

With best regards,

Yours very truly,

Sheppard Pond

HOWARD W. JACKSON
MAYOR EX OFFICIO
HENRY D. HARLAN
S. CARLE COOLING
EDWIN W. WINDLE
JOSEPH FAX
BERNARD L. CROZIER
CHIEF ENGINEER, EX OFFICIO
J. ALAN FLEDDERMAN
CHAIRMAN

RALPH C. SHARRETTS
SECRETARY

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION

CITY HALL

January 11th, 1937.

Mr. John W. Garrett,
No. 4545 North Charles Street,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Mr. Garrett:-

A friend of mine Mr. Howard C. Beck, an accountant with offices in Washington, D. C., whose hobby is stamp collecting, happened to come across a book that he thought might be interesting to you. The owner of the book told him that a similar book sold some ten or fifteen years ago at an auction in New York for $40.00, his price is $30.00. I have copied the title page and am enclosing it herewith. I have the book here in the office and if you are interested in looking it over I shall be glad to bring it out.

Yours sincerely,

Roger C. Shannahan

A

Description of the Series

of

M E D A L S

Struck at the National Medal

Mint by Order of

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,

Commemorating

The Most Remarkable Battles And

Events During His Dynasty.

****

By

Captain J. C. Laskey,

Member of the Wernerian Society, L. S. H. S. &

LONDON:

Printed for H. R. Young,

No. 56, Paternoster-Row.

1818.

September 27, 1937

Mr. Frank G. Duffield, Editor
The Numismatist
4215 Fernhill Ave.
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:

I have read with interest the articles on the 1804 Dollars in late numbers of the Numismatist.

The one in my collection belonged to my father, T. Harrison Garrett, who died in 1888. It is No. 12 in your list published in the Numismatist last July, reprinted from the American Journal of Numismatics of April 1891. I think the "four" bears evidence of being a restrike although I am not sure. The border is beaded. The edge was originall plain but has been stamped as follows:

Very truly yours,

JWC:eb

Shelf Reading No 26

3/4 5.3 [illegible]

3/5 [illegible]

3/6 [illegible]

3/7 1500 [illegible] 2611

3/8 1568. Longman 5 [illegible] 2773

3/20 [illegible] 5 [illegible]

3/21 " " 70 rays

3/22 3 [illegible]

3/23 [illegible]

331 525 [illegible]

1 [illegible]

3 [illegible]

[illegible]

2815 1580 [illegible]

No. 454

Compton - Washington - Mickley 4

Howard " Mickley 6

Lafayette " 12

Celes altus 1512 - June

Chuck

Box V Folder 7 Miscellaneous Correspondence [illegible] (Jews)